



A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

Movements and Disposition of Troops Indicate Preparation for a Coming Together in

DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT.

Reconnaissances and Flank Movements Point to Battle Royal.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 4:30 a. m.—Lord Roberts' enigmatical announcement "No change in the situation," does nothing to allay public anxiety or to explain the mystery surrounding General Buller's movements on the Tugela, and, although there is a disposition to regard the dispatch as disposing of Saturday's adverse rumors, the week has opened in a state of suspense almost equal to that of last week, because it is recognized that failure in General Buller's present attempt would seal the fate of Ladysmith.

Presumably "No change in the situation," refers to previous dispatches sent to the war office, which have not yet been revealed to the public. Except the announcement of the seizure of Potgieter's Drift and the advance of General Warren, there has been no news from the Tugela for a week. A ray of hope is in the fact that the same silence prevails from the Boer side. Thus it may, perhaps, be fairly inferred that General Buller has not yet met a serious check.

If the announcement of General Warren's movement be correct, it is evident that General Buller's forces are spread over a very wide front—perhaps twenty-five miles—and in the event of a sudden fall of the river, his operations might be full of danger. It is believed that General Buller has no good survey maps of the district. This will add to his difficulties.

Sir Charles Warren's advance probably means an attempt to seize Hlangwane hill, the main post of the Boers south of the Tugela. Upon the success or failure of these operations depends the whole future of the campaign. Until the result is known Lord Roberts will be unable to decide how to dispose of the two divisions and the reinforcements now arriving.

The news from other points is of no great importance.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated January 12, from Pietermaritzburg, says:

"Sir Charles Warren marched, with 11,000 men eastward from Frere by way of Weenen. His scouts found no sign of the enemy at Grobler's Kloof and Colenso was ascertained to be deserted. "There are rumors that the Boers are preparing to leave Natal, discouraged by their failure to reduce Ladysmith. All the Colonials and Irregulars have been placed under General Warren's command."

A special dispatch from the Hoofds Lager, at Ladysmith, dated January 9, via Lourenso Marques, describing the assault on January 6 upon Ladysmith, says:

"The British made no attempt to hold the first line of breastworks, but made an exceedingly stubborn resistance at the next row. Every inch was stubbornly contested and conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides.

"After 10 o'clock the British artillery fire slackened and a terrible individual contest ensued among the riflemen for the possession of Plat-Rand ridge. At noon a heavy thunder storm interrupted the battle, lasting for two hours.

"Although the burghers succeeded in ultimately gaining possession of most of the British positions on the western side of the Plat-Rand, they were finally obliged to retire from most of the ground they occupied. The British were most strongly entrenched, their redoubts being skillfully loopholed, and the combat was so close that rifles were frequently fired at arm's length. It was a hand-to-hand encounter. The men on both sides fought like demons, and the horror and bewilderment of the scene could scarcely be paralleled.

"The operations were continued the next day (Sunday) on a smaller scale, but it is reported that as a result of one of the forlorn hopes one gun and two ammunition wagons were captured."

BOER HEADQUARTERS AT COLENSO, Thursday, Jan. 11, Via PRETORIA, Via LOURENSO MARQUES, Friday, Jan. 12.—Everything points to a great battle within the next few days.

Ladysmith for the last two nights has been firing rockets. The object is not known here.

LADYSMITH, Friday, Jan. 12, (By Heliograph)—The besiegers have been quiet for two days, but can be seen in active movement on the distant hills.

The Boer heavy piece on Bulwani Hill has not been fired for two days.

More Boer dead have been found at the base of Caesar's camp. All is well here.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The war office issued at midnight, a dispatch from Field Marshal Roberts, dated Cape Town, Sunday, January 14, 8:30 p. m., saying: "There is no change in the situation to-day."

The war office simultaneously issued the following from Lord Roberts dated Cape Town, January 13, 3:30 p. m.

"Methuen's cavalry reconnaissance returned on January 11. Went twenty-five miles into Free State. Country clear of enemy except patrols. "All quiet at Modder river.

"French reconnoitered around the

enemy's left flank on January 10, advanced from Sluimerg's Farm, on January 11, with cavalry and horse artillery to bombard Boer laager east of Colesburg Junction, but was unable to outflank the enemy.

"Reconnaissance of cavalry and mounted infantry pushed north of Bastard's Nek and examined the country north of the ridge.

"Gatacre reports no change. "All well on December 23 at Mafeking."

DURBAN, Natal, Wednesday, Jan. 10.—There is a Boer commando in Zambians country, Zululand, within a day's march of the sea with supplies. It is believed to be waiting for wagons and ammunition secretly landed near St. Lucia Bay.

The Boers have looted all the stores and mines in the Swaziland territory and the ruined natives are completing the destruction.

ROUGH RIDERS

From Manitoba, Northwest Territory and British Columbia.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Associated Press learns that Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, accepted on Saturday, the offer of Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London, to provide, distinct from the Canadian contingents, a force of at least four hundred mounted men from Manitoba, northwest Territory and British Columbia and to arm, equip and convey them to South Africa at his own expense. All will be expert marksmen, rough riders and scouts.

It is estimated that the offer will involve an expenditure of £200,000. The war office regards Lord Strathcona's proposal as an extraordinary proof of colonial patriotism.

Looting and Burning.

MODDER RIVER, Thursday, Jan. 11.—General Babington, with two regiments of lancers, the Victorian mounted rifles and a battery of horse artillery, left here on the evening of January 7 (Sunday) and crossed the Free State border on Tuesday morning.

Simultaneously other movements were made. A column under Colonel Pilcher went from Belmont to the south of General Babington's route, while a portion of the garrisons of Klokfontein and Honeyeater Kloof under Major Byrne, advanced toward Jacobsdal.

General Babington penetrated twelve miles and his scouts twenty. They saw no signs of armed Boers. The farm houses were found empty, the occupants having fled with the advance and gone further into the interior. The British bivouacked at Ramdon. They burned three farm houses, the property of Lubbe, one of the Boer leaders. Yesterday they swept around southward, returning here to-day. Nothing was accomplished except a reconnaissance.

Colonel Pilcher came into touch with General Babington and then returned to Belmont. Major Byrne reconnoitered the hills about four miles from Jacobsdal and saw seven hundred Boers.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Meeting in Charleston—What It Will Do—Republican State Central Committee to Meet in Wheeling.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 14.—The meeting of the state Democratic executive committee, which will be held here January 25, will not consider the matter of fixing a time and place for holding a convention to select delegates to the Democratic convention, since it is the custom of that party in this state to select these delegates at the congressional conventions, which are usually held early in May. This is owing to the fact that West Virginia has an apportionment which renders it practically impossible to distribute the delegates equally among the four congressional districts—three to a district.

The object of the meeting will be merely to fix the time and place for holding the state nominating convention. Thus far this matter has been but little discussed, and there is no certainty as to where it will go. Wheeling is bidding for the Republican convention, and will in all probability get it, as the Republican leaders have been making it the headquarters for their more formal conferences.

The object of the meeting of the Republican state central committee, at Wheeling, February 21, on the other hand, is to fix the time and place for holding the convention, or conventions, to select delegates to the Republican national convention.

The members of the Democratic committee are: Andrew Edmonston, Weston, chairman; W. A. Ohley, Charleston, secretary; J. W. Gallagher, Moundsville, treasurer; R. S. Kincheloe, Wheeling; S. B. Davis, Clarksburg, R. F. Kidd, Glenville; H. R. Howard, Point Pleasant; George I. Neal, Huntington; Jas. A. Holley, Hamlin, (now of Charleston); Thomas H. Dennis, Lewisburg; W. E. Thilton, Charleston; John T. McGraw, Grafton; Thomas B. Davis, Piedmont; R. M. Fisher, Berkeley Springs.

SENATOR CAMDEN

Closes Up Coal Land Leases of Himself and Associates.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden was in Baltimore Saturday, closing up some important leases of coal lands for the Monongah company, which is the corporate owner of the extensive coal interests of the senator and his associates in West Virginia. Later in the day he left for Miami, Fla., where he will spend the winter.

The coal lands of the Monongah company include over 20,000 acres, lying on both sides of the Monongahela River in the Fairmont and Monongah districts of West Virginia. One lease was made to the Watson syndicate, which already turns out about 1,500,000 tons of coal a year in this territory. The land leased includes the Gypsy property of about 5,000 acres, and a syndicate will put in a modern coal lease with capacity for about 500,000 tons of coal a year. Hutchinson Brothers leased 900 acres, and several more concerns secured tracts of from 300 to 400 acres.

It is expected that during the present year the new development which will be carried on in this field will increase the output from 2,000,000 tons produced last year to 5,000,000 tons. Since the sale of the railroad property to the Baltimore & Ohio new impetus has been given to the coal development.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTIONS OF BATTLES

By Those Who Participated and Have Related Their Own Experiences.

INFANTRY OF LITTLE VALUE

Against the Boers, Who Are Well Mounted, and Change Position Before Infantry Can Act.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Letters from the soldiers fighting against the Boers are published in large numbers, and in many cases are just as interesting as the accounts by trained war correspondents. A medical officer under Lord Methuen, describing the battle of Modder river, writes:

"A lot of the North Lancashire men were horribly wounded. I turned over a sergeant, black in the face, dead. One man was brought to me who had been struck by a shell fragment—face mutilated, throat cut and chest lacerated. Oh, God! the sight was sickening! Blood everywhere. Very few of our men being wounded, I went out near sunset to aid the Highlanders. They had been laying all day under that frightful sun and their wounded were still there. No stretcher bearers could advance, as they were all shot at. They shouted to me to crawl on the ground, as, though most of the firing was over, there were still three or four Boers with express rifles and explosive bullets, who were under cover and who kept picking off our men. Some men utterly collapsed, and all I could do was to put a pad to their wounds and my whisky flask to their lips. I then crawled back to my horse and made my way to some ambulances two miles distant to get their aid. I was under fire all the time, bullets dancing around me. I felt a kind of solemn disregard, as I had been exposed to greater dangers before."

In a letter written to his father from Mool river on November 23, an officer in the Queen's Royal West Surrey regiment says:

"Against an enemy like the Boers infantry is useless. The Boers have spies everywhere, and as they are well mounted, they can move away hours before our infantry can get within striking distance. On the other hand, they will never attack, and when we advance toward Pretoria commandos will be left all over the country looting and burning farms. The only people who have a chance with them are the local volunteers. If the government would only raise about 2,000 volunteers and send out a lot of mounted infantry who could work with the local volunteers, these isolated Boer forces would soon be wiped out. At present we are helpless, as they make rings around us."

The special correspondent of the Cape Argus thus describes a bombardment of Kimberley:

Bombardment of Kimberley. "What will probably be handed down in the annals of history to Boer posterity as the bombardment of Kimberley, probably occurred on Tuesday, November 7, and if ever the farcical element were introduced into such a serious business as war, the perille attempts to raise Kimberley can surely lay claim to it. The Boers had two guns mounted, one at Scholtz Nek, trained on the Premier mine at Wesselsfontein, at a range of something like 3,500 yards, and the other at Spytfontein, quite 7,000 yards distant. A couple of shots were fired between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, but then the Boers desisted until about 10, when one gun at Scholtz Nek, apparently a nine-pounder, firing a French shell, opened fire on Wesselsfontein. The fire, however, proved quite harmless, nearly all the shots falling in the debris heaps and our guns at Wesselsfontein replying and quickly getting the range, induced the enemy to cease firing, and they cleared off about noon. So little was thought of the Boer fire that the alarm was not even sounded, and business was carried on just the same. Thus ended the bombardment of Kimberley. So little alarm did it cause that the men in the redoubts were actually playing cricket and quots while it was going on."

The following is from a letter from a reservist sergeant in the Coldstream Guards, who is with Methuen's column. He was at the battle of Modder river, and says:

"During the afternoon some one seemed to have spotted me from the trenches. First a shot struck the side of my boot and struck my rifle just in front of my face, filling my eyes with dirt and splinters. I rose up a little, when another bullet struck the middle finger of my left hand. I had got on my knees, when a bullet struck me fair in the chest on the buckle of my haversack, breaking through it and causing a slight puncture of the skin and bruising my chest. I have been congratulated as being the luckiest beggar in my battalion."

Boer Side of Story.

From the Boer side come reports just as interesting. A lad of seventeen wrote to his mother, after the battle of Elandslaagte, and the letter is published in the Journal de Geneve as follows:

"We were on a kopje. Our horses were behind it in a hollow. As the infantry advanced against us we began shooting. When it looked as if we were going to be surrounded a certain number of our men fell back to another po-

sition. About a hundred of us remained on the kopje. But the fire of the maxims and the other guns became so violent that we withdrew a little to find cover. The general and Commandant Viljoen rallied us and brought us back to the top of the hill and advised to get under shelter there as much as possible. I followed the general with a dozen of others to right, and Viljoen led the rest to the left. The English were still advancing, and they were now within 500 yards of us. It was easy to recognize the kilties they were wearing. We fired at them incessantly. All our bullets seemed to strike. I had not time to be afraid. You know I am not a bad shot. Their maxims gave us back what we sent them without a moment's stop. A few of us, finding our position too risky, ran back to where the horses were, and went off. I was close to the general and remained. We fired on, he as well as I, and tried to get cover behind three great blocks of rocks, when a lyddite shell burst close to us and covered us with earth and stones. The general withdrew us a little back. At this moment one of my neighbors was hit in the side. But he had strength enough to get to his horse and galloped off. We were now only fighting on the kopje with the general, and the kilties were still advancing and crushing us in a circle. At fifty yards' distance we were still firing on them. Just then the general fell. The group around me was reduced to eight, of whom three were wounded. My friend Van Niekerke had been wounded at the wrist, but he kept on firing with his left hand, resting his gun on his right arm. We could neither carry away the general nor defend him, and our cartridges were exhausted. "What now?" said Coghill, whilst we looked at each other. One of the wounded said: "We must raise the white flag." Coghill answered with a curse. The balls whistled all around us. Something had to be done. "Well," said one of the wounded—Coghill completed the phrase—"we must run for it." "Good luck," cried the general, who was seated on the ground and pale as death. We threw down our muskets and everything that might delay us, and then we rushed down from the kopje, for it was a case of saving our own skins. The two bodies of the advancing English troops were within 200 yards of each other. I ran down between them without turning my head to right or left. The bullets gave me wings. I don't think that I ever ran so quick. I was lucky enough to get to the horses without being hit. I could not find mine, but I got hold of another. Then off I went on him, and managed to get clear of the Lancers who were pursuing us. I passed the night in an abandoned Kaffer kraal, and the next morning managed to join the commando of Viljoen. I don't know what became of my comrades, but I hope that they were as lucky as I was."

Pastor Resigned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Rev. J. G. Stayter, pastor of the Christian church, resigned to-day, to take effect March 15. He goes to Akron, to take the pastorate of the church there.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

Prince Alfieri, commander of the papal guard of nobles, died yesterday at Rome.

Rod mill workers in Cleveland struck yesterday numbering 800. Will involve about 4,000 men.

There are over one thousand, entries for the poultry show at Cincinnati, including all the states and Canada.

Charles F. Leeburger, electrician of B. & O. R. R., at Baltimore, was shot three times by J. B. Swalley, a conductor on the same road, who suspected intimacy with his wife.

General George Henry Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y., died yesterday in New York, of shock following an operation, aged seventy-two years. He was brevetted major general for distinguished services during the civil war.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, yesterday refused formally the offer of the Democratic nomination for governor's action, friends of Mayor Harrison's action, friends of former Vice President Stevenson are urging him to accept the nomination.

The remains of Dr. Gustave Mahé, of Sioux City, whose body two wives claimed, was buried to-day by wife No. 2. Although wife No. 1, in San Francisco, demanded custody of the remains, local officials decided to issue a burial permit to wife No. 2, and she had charge of the ceremonies.

J. S. Harrison, a real estate man, of Kansas City, a brother of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, was kicked on the head by a vicious horse, at Beaumont, Texas. He was knocked senseless, and his skull was fractured. His physicians hope for his recovery.

The Kansas City & Leavenworth Electric Railway Company will open its road Tuesday. The last trial trip made the distance, twenty-one miles, in a little more than an hour. Should the line prove a good investment it is more than probable that all the towns within sixty miles of Kansas City will be connected by a big electric rapid transit system.

The British ship Durbidge, which arrived at Queenstown, from Portland, Oregon, yesterday, ran through a hurricane on November 24. Captain McLauchlin and five men of the crew were injured severely, two life boats and the main bridge were smashed, the skylight in the cabin stove in, and the forecastle and cabin were flooded. She has other sundry damages.

A branch of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the United States was organized at Shamokin, Pa., yesterday by Valentine Fitzpatrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, third vice grand master of the organization. A large number of men from different railroads became members, including thirty-one from the Philadelphia & Reading railway company. Last week a number of employees of the latter railroad were discharged for attempting to organize the lodge here. Mr. Fitzpatrick will recommend to national headquarters that a boycott be instituted against the company unless the dismissed men are reinstated.

URGENT DEFICIENCY AND PENSION

Appropriation Bills Will Divide Honors With Routine Business in the House.

THE PETTIGREW RESOLUTION

And the Finance Bill Will Have the Right of Way in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The house will plunge into the routine work of the session this week. Most of the time, excepting Friday, which has been set apart for paying tribute to the memory of the late Vice President Hobart, will be devoted to the consideration of appropriation bills. It is expected that both the urgent deficiency and the pension appropriation bills will be passed this week. The former, containing, as it does, many millions for the army and navy, may raise the whole question as to the insurrection in the Philippines with its allied issues and lead to a very protracted debate. How far the Republican leaders will allow the debate to run has not yet been determined, but if the Democrats are insistent and persistent they can hardly refuse them several days in view of the large amount of the appropriations involved. The pension appropriation bill is also likely to cause some spirited debate, owing to the disposition in certain quarters to criticize the conduct of the pension office. Attempts doubtless will be made to legislate upon the bill reversal of some of the pension commissioner's rulings, but as all such legislation is subject to a point of order, it will fail. There is no present prospect that the Roberts case will get into the house before next week.

The senate probably will resume consideration of the Pettigrew resolution, making request for certain information concerning the beginning of the war in the Philippines Monday morning. This will be succeeded at 2 o'clock by a speech on the financial bill by Senator Rawlins, of Utah, if the present programme is followed. Senator Pettigrew will continue his speech on the Philippine resolution, and after he concludes Senator Berry, of Arkansas, will take the floor for a general speech on the Philippine problem, if sufficient time remains of the morning hour.

When the Pettigrew resolution is disposed of, the Hoar resolutions will supply food for talk each day in the morning hour, and after that the Hale resolution concerning the seizure of American goods by Great Britain will be taken up.

It is Senator Aldrich's announced purpose to press consideration of the financial bill each day after the conclusion of the morning hour, but it is not probable that he will succeed in securing a daily speech on that subject. Senator Teller probably will speak some time during this week, after Senator Rawlins concludes. It is also understood that Senator Daniels will be heard soon on the question of the finances. Other addresses on this subject will come later.

The consideration of the Samoan treaty in executive session will be resumed if the legislative work permits, and Senators Bacon and Money will make speeches in opposition to it. It is also possible that the report in the Quay case may be presented late in the week.

UNITED MINE WORKERS

Gathering at Indianapolis for Their Annual Convention—A General Advance Is Likely to Be Demanded and a Differential Between Pick and Machine Mining.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Nearly 500 delegates to the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America have arrived for the opening to-morrow, and another hundred are expected on the early trains. The larger delegations here are:

Ohio, 30; Pennsylvania, 15; Illinois, 130; Kentucky, 15; Iowa, 10; West Virginia, 20; Indiana, 60.

The convention represents 100,000 workmen in twenty-seven states. The credentials committee will not report before to-morrow, if then, and important business cannot come up until its report has been acted upon. Most of the delegates come instructed to demand an advance in the scale, but there is some difference as to how much will be demanded. Most of the delegations are very reticent on this score. The Indiana delegation decided to-day upon an increase of 15 cents per ton.

In the matter of machine mining, it was concluded to stand for a flat differential rate of 7 cents between pick and machine mined coal. This is the Illinois rate, and while the delegates are of the opinion that the operators have a slight advantage even at this rate, they will be satisfied if the convention fixes it at this figure. The pick miners will suffer under this rate in slow runs, it is said, and a great many men will be idle. However, the figure named is looked upon as being as near an equitable basis as can be reached.

Screens came in for a great amount of discussion, and it was finally determined to demand one and a quarter inch Akron bar screens, 6 by 12.

Many other delegations, it is understood, will follow the demand of Indiana. Pennsylvania will demand an advance of 10 cents on pick and 12½ on machine coal.

THE KENTUCKY CONTEST

Will Begin This Morning, Both Sides Represented by Able Counsel—The Democrats Have Large Majority in Both Committees, and Prospects Are That the Matter Will Be Carried Into Federal Courts.

FRANFORD, Ky., Jan. 14.—The hearing of the evidence in the contests for governor and lieutenant governor will begin at 9:30 a. m. to-morrow. The committee to try the contest in the case of the governorship is composed of two Democrats and one Republican.

The committee in the case of the lieutenant governor is composed of nine Democrats and two Republicans. Representative Hickman is chairman of the committee trying the governorship case and Senator Coleman is chairman of the lieutenant governor committee.

Under the rules already adopted by the committee, the contestants are given four days in which to introduce their proof. The contestants are then given five days in which to present their side, and one day is allowed the contestant to bring in rebuttal evidence. Both sides are to be given a reasonable time for argument by counsel. In addition to Louis McQuown and John K. Hendricks, who will act as general counsel, Mr. Goebel will have special counsel who will look after his case, when certain counts are being considered. Judge James P. Tarvin, of Covington; Zack Phelps and Aaron John, of Louisville, will be among the Goebel special counsel. Former Governor W. O. Bradley, Judge W. H. West, of Lexington; A. P. Humphrey and David W. Forelough, of Louisville, will be among those who will look after Governor Taylor's case.

Senator Blackburn, who has been in Washington for several days, will return to-morrow night, and his close friends call silly the stories that he has relaxed in his support of Goebel. It is said he will remain here and assist Goebel until the fight is ended.

The Republican leaders who are representing the Republican contestants, claim to have assurances that even if Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Governor Marshall be unseated by the legislature, they will institute proceedings before Federal Judge Evans, at Louisville, to restrain the Democratic contestants from taking the offices, and that a year or more will elapse before the case can be finally decided, as the case will be carried up to the supreme court, no matter how it may be decided by the inferior courts. Meanwhile they say the Republicans will hold the offices. Senator Goebel's attorney and the Goebel leaders generally do not think there is anything in this claim, as they insist that no federal question is involved and the case if filed, will have no standing in the federal courts.

Ex-Governor Bradley gave out an interview to-night, in response to the charge that he was in conference with the Republicans and the anti-Goebel Democrats at Louisville, prior to the election.

GIVING AID AND COMFORT

To the Filipino Insurgents—That Was the Effect of Senator Hoar's Anti-Expansion Speech—That Was the Cause of the Insurrection.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—John Barrett, ex-United States minister to Siam, for the first time publicly named Senator Hoar last night, at Lake Forest University, as the United States senator whose anti-expansion speech was cited to Hong Kong and subsequently put in the hands of the Filipino soldiers, causing, as Mr. Barrett believed, the open insurrection. Frequently this speech and its presumed effect have been mentioned, and the reading public has connected the name of Senator Hoar with it, and it is probable that Mr. Barrett would not have used the law-maker's name on this occasion had he not been facing an audience known to be largely hostile to the administration's policy in the Oriental islands. It appeared further, from the ex-minister's remarks that the government has discovered privately the stages by which the anti-expansion address reached Luzon.

There was much interest in the reception Mr. Barrett's speech would meet. At the close of the meeting he was cheered, and the audience of several hundred people waited in line to shake hands with him.

In the course of his address, which was on the general subject of the Philippines, the speaker said it had been discovered in the government investigation that Senator Hoar's speech was cited in cipher and in fragments to Paris, where it was put together and forwarded to Hong Kong. The message included several thousand words, and the cost for transmission was said to have reached \$4,000. It interests the government to know what interests the Philippines had at this time who were in a position to send the message.

"I was in Hong Kong at the time," said Mr. Barrett, "and I remember the incident distinctly. I was coming down stairs in the hotel, when I met the president of the Hong Kong junta, and he had in his hand the long dispatch he had just received. It gave a large part of Senator Hoar's speech in full, and a summary of the rest of it. I asked the president what he was going to do with it, and he told me that he meant to send it to the officers of the army in the Philippines. He was urged not to do it, but he protested that it had been printed in the United States, and was public property."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Threatening Monday, with light rain on the lake; threatening Tuesday; Night northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia—Threatening Monday, with light showers in the afternoon; threatening Tuesday; variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schepert, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	35	2 p. m.	45
9 a. m.	37	4 p. m.	43
11 a. m.	40	6 p. m.	40
12 m.	40	Weather—Cloudy.	
7 a. m.	41	3 p. m.	44
9 a. m.	46	5 p. m.	46
12 m.	44	Weather—Fair.	